Surveillance and Monitoring. Inclosure [redacted] lists the sensor locations and test locations to be monitored on a continual basis. Sensor locations will be monitored on a daily basis. The test wells will be monitored on a weekly basis. Results will be furnished, in addition to Company officials, to Mr. Dudley Beall, Director, Environmental Health, Benton-Franklin Health District, Richland, Washington.

Site Supervision. The operation of the site will be the responsibility of an attendant with authority to require compliance with this plan and the SITE OPERATING PROCEDURES. His specific duties and responsibilities are listed at Inclosure 3, SITE MANAGERS' DUTIES.

Research Projects. The following projects are those being performed initially. As additional projects are decided as being necessary, each will be set forth in writing in detail and become an addendum to this plan. Since each of the following projects are to utilize a pond, all will be constructed as per Inclosure 4, POND DESCRIPTION.

Plating Wastes Project. In a general sense, plating wastes contain metals suitable for reclamation purposes such as chrome salts, aluminum, copper, zinc, iron, titanium, cadmuim, silver and zinc. They do not contain mercury. However, since these wastes are usually 80 to 90% water and, on occasion, contain slight traces of hydrochloric, sulphuric, or nitric acids, it is necessary to determine (1) the degree to which the liquids will penetrate the soil under minimum head pressure (2 feet), (2) the degree to which the solids (10 to 20%) will act as self-sealers in conjunction with the high rate of evaporation, and (3) if and to what degree the contents of the soils at the site will neutralize (example, calcium carbonate) the trace acids noted above.

Resource Recovery File

From DOE File 1972 Envelope

The concept under which this project is being undertaken is to locate a pond as per Inclosure 1 and construct it as per Inclosure 4. It is filled to a level of 2 feet and kept filled at that level until the liquid contents have evaporated and only solids remain (unless the safeguards noted below apply). Since these solids are to be processed for reclamation, retreival will be accomplished so that a cross section of the soil beneath and near the pond is analyzed to the depth of penetration of pond contents, if any. Laboratory tests will then be made of the soil at various depths to determine contamination, if any, and a determination made as to the results, if any, which might apply to the above research objectives. Since plating wastes come from various waste producers in varying quantities and since each shipment is a discharge from a particular process, care is being taken to introduce to this test only those plating wastes which by laboratory analysis meet the above requirements.

Wood Treatment Wastes Project. These wastes normally are 80 to 90% water. The balance is Pentcholorophenol contaminated with from 10 to 30% woodflour (sawdust). These wastes do not lend themselves to reclamation and would, therefore, possibly remain in the pond as a final burial location after the pond has been filled with solids (as a result of evaporation) to the safety level. The pond is then closed by filling with backfill with proper contouring to provide for waste water runoff. However, for this test the pond will be excavated at selected points down to the lowest level of penetration to determine if results contribute to any of the points noted in the Plating Waste Project. As with plating wastes, some of these wastes from time to time contain additional contaminates. Therefore, for this test only wastes meeting the above contents by laboratory analysis are being introduced to this project.